

### BIG FOUR CHIEFS ASSURE WILSON OF COOPERATION

Agree to Accept Any Solution He May Suggest to Avert Strike.

DANGER STILL REMAINS

Increases Asked Amount to About Forty Per Cent.—Based on Old Awards.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A two-hour conference President Wilson had with the four railroad brotherhoods and the members of the United States Board of Mediation this afternoon brought from the men a promise that if their demands for an increase in wages reached a crisis they would consider any solution which presented itself in a "patriotic" spirit and would "co-operate with the Government to the utmost in arriving at a just and equitable as well as patriotic conclusion."

The promise of the men was interpreted as meaning that danger of a suspension of transportation was removed, although the brotherhoods are left free to present formally and to urge their new demands upon the carriers under a virtual agreement with the President to avoid a strike or cause a transportation stop until after full discussion and consideration.

That much was announced in a statement issued subsequently by the four brotherhood heads, as affirmed by the White House. Incoming upon an advance in wages approximating 40 per cent. in the last crisis which secured the Adamson law for them, have put it up to the President to offer a way by which they will secure their demands. Not one particular have they receded from the position they have taken regarding arbitration. Thus far they have refused to pledge themselves not to resort to the strike weapon to secure what they are after. The sole guarantee offered by them to-day was the promise to deliberate and confer.

Disappointment was evident everywhere to-night save among the union heads themselves as the result of the meeting, which it was hoped by many would have been productive at least of an agreement that would eliminate the possibility of a nationwide stop. It is evident that the brotherhood chiefs, the identical four that a year ago won from the President and Congress the Adamson act, had come here prepared to play their cards skillfully and standing firmly on their feet. The demands had passed it up once more to the President.

The outstanding features of to-day's conference at the White House were as follows:

The brotherhoods are insistent that their wages shall be increased, and in connection they refuse to concede that the Adamson law was equivalent to a wage increase, basing their demands on the awards of the arbitration boards of 1912 and 1913.

They have taken the position that they are entitled to an increase in wages living costs since those awards were made, to about 40 per cent. of present wages.

They do not approve of the Newlands act as a method of settlement and they have already indicated a decided opposition to this form of arbitration, contending that it gives the railroads an unfair advantage.

The railroads having placed their interests unreservedly in the President's hands, the brotherhoods have in effect placed their demands before him and merely have agreed before calling a strike to consider any solution he may suggest and cooperate in trying to arrive at a settlement.

The brotherhood chiefs, W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Warren S. Stone, general chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, and W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, arrived at the White House shortly before the appointed hour of their reception and were joined there by Judge William L. Chambers and Judge Martin A. Knapp of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

For two hours they were closeted with the President in his study in the White House. At 4 o'clock the brotherhood chiefs emerged followed by the two mediators and proceeded to their hotel while Judge Chambers and Knapp withdrew to their homes.

Judge Chambers and Judge Knapp when they left the White House refused to make any statement beyond saying that matters looked "favorable." Stone, Garretson, Carter and Lee, as usual, seemed to attract the attention they attracted as invited visitors to the White House. They announced that they would have a statement ready in an hour at their hotel, which would be followed at once by a statement from the White House.

### Transports Collide; Boat Attack Fails

A FRENCH PORT, Nov. 22.—The latest American transports to reach here had an exciting trip through the submarine zone. The first night in the zone two transports collided. One was slightly damaged, while the other had a small hole torn in her bow and a few projecting guns damaged. Temporary repairs were made and the ships proceeded.

The following night a submarine attacked the transports. The wake of a torpedo was seen off the bow of one of the vessels, but no conning tower or periscope was visible. The transports raced ahead and succeeded in reaching port safely, where the collision damage was repaired.

### BRAZIL BARES U-BOAT PLOT

Submarine Believed Off Coast—Plans for Aiding Them Found.

TRAITOR IS ARRESTED

Complete Details of Campaign in His House—Lighthouses Darkened.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 22.—A resident of Rio Janeiro, well known in Brazilian society, has been arrested for photographing sections of the coast, especially near the German colonies.

A search of his house revealed extensive plans for the operation and subsistence of submarines in Brazilian waters.

The authorities are of the opinion that it is the intention to operate German submarines along the Brazilian coast, if indeed they have not already arrived.

As a result all navigation lights along the Brazilian coast have been shut off and vessels are navigating without lights of any kind.

Fishermen and passengers on coastwise vessels report having seen a submarine near Rio Grande do Sul, and Brazilian warships have been seeking it. The crew and passengers of a vessel which arrived here recently reported having sighted a Spanish sailing vessel off the island of Arvoredo. The belief was held that this vessel was one of several conveying submarines.

A German plan for the identification of prisoners of war by tattooing the hands came to light yesterday when Elias Lashon, Russian Plan, 19 years old, applied at the passport bureau at the Harge Office to have his passport renewed. A customs officer noted on the back of Lashon's right hand, in a border, the legend in blue ink:

The abbreviations, he said, meant in German "war prisoner." Lashon said he had sailed from a port in Finland aboard a Russian brigantine laden with lumber and bound for Kiel and arrived there the day after war had been declared. He and his shipmates, sixteen in all, were arrested and sent to a prison camp, where he spent five months cutting wood.

At the end of the first month one of the prisoners escaped and the Germans started tattooing all in the camp. Later Lashon was released.

MARCONI ON STAFF OF DIAZ.

Inventor of Wireless Will Aid Italian Generalissimo.

By the Associated Press.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 22.—Gen. Diaz, chief commander in chief of the Italian armies, will have the assistance and cooperation of William Marconi, inventor of the wireless, in his campaign to force back the Austro-Germans.

Marconi, who has been serving his country in the war, has arrived at the general headquarters and has taken his place on the staff of Gen. Diaz.

### LOYALISTS FEAR TO TEST VOTE IN WISCONSIN

Pro-Germans Open Terrific Fight to Name Husting's Successor.

LA FOLLETTE IS LEADER

Seek to Force Governor to Call Legislature to Order Special Election.

MANITOWISH, Wis., Nov. 22.—The German and pro-German elements of Wisconsin, which are as strong to-day, if the truth be admitted, as they have been at any time since the United States entered the war, are making a terrific drive to name a successor to the late Senator Paul O. Husting.

Marshaled by Senator La Follette, they are concentrating on Gov. Philipp C. La Follette for the purpose of ordering a special election for the vacant Senate seat. They are working boldly and shamelessly, and one of the apparent results of their misadventure is that the Governor, sorely beset, is hesitating as to what to do. The indications are that he will call a special election to fill the regular election next fall.

But there are confusing phases of the situation—a situation which is about as much up in the air as any political situation could be. Philipp, who has displayed some timorousness over the power of the German vote, had planned to call a special session of the Legislature to enable him to appoint a successor to Husting, to hold office until the regular election of the fall of 1918.

Opposed by All Factions.

But when that plan was announced there was a hue and cry from all sides—not only from the La Follette pro-Germans, but from the loyalists, the Wisconsin Patriotic League and the Wisconsin Pro-German Association. The La Follette pro-Germans are convinced that if a special election for Senator Husting's successor were held at this time they would be able to put over their man, Philipp, who they know they are talking about.

On the other hand, the loyalists are averse to have Philipp on the appointment, even temporarily, because they look askance at several of his appointments and to his former attitude on the arms embargo. They are also convinced that if a special election for Senator Husting's successor were held at this time they would be able to put over their man, Philipp, who they know they are talking about.

The loyalists have long memories, and they would a little rather have a temporary Senator appointed by an Executive who is allied with the pro-Germans, than a permanent one. They are also convinced that if a special election for Senator Husting's successor were held at this time they would be able to put over their man, Philipp, who they know they are talking about.

Next to himself, Chief Justice Winslow of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, is supposed to be the Governor's choice for the honor. The strongest of all the possibilities is the Representative Irving L. Lenroot, who has won himself a place in the hearts of thousands that previously opposed him because of his stand against the German vote.

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### ITALIANS HOLD MOST OF LINE IN 2 DAYS BATTLE

Pro-Germans Storm and Take Two Mounts in North, but Fail in South.

FRESH TROOPS IN ACTION

Invaders Hurl Reserves Into Fight as Succeeding Attacks are Repulsed.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Except for two minor points in the northern sector the Italian line is holding fast and for two days the Austro-Germans have made no material gain.

Berlin reports to-night that "Tyroler imperial riflemen and Wurtemberg troops have taken by storm the summits of Monte Fontana and Monte Spinnuccia, between the Brenta and the Piave rivers."

On the lower Piave the situation is unchanged. The British monitors in the Adriatic off the mouth of the river are cooperating with the Italian warships in shelling heavily the Austrian positions menacing Venice. It cannot be said that Venice is out of danger, but the prospect that the "Queen of the Adriatic" will escape the fate of the French cities which fell into German hands is much better than it was even a few days ago.

Italian aviators returning from flights over the invaded districts report that they saw long lines of the civilian population headed for Austria under guard.

The Italian statement to-day reads: Yesterday the enemy launched several attacks between the Brenta and the Piave rivers. He was sanguinarily repulsed with the bayonet. The Italian line held firm. The enemy was completely repulsed by the Italian forces. A few outstanding elements of our advanced line on Monte S. S. were repulsed. The enemy was completely repulsed by the Italian forces.

During the early hours of last night enemy masses on the Asiago Plateau attacked our positions at Casera and Meletta d'Alto. Our troops, offering heroic resistance and counter-attacks promptly, drove them back to the positions whence they started.

The Fourteenth Army, under Gen. Robilant, is meeting the full force of the tremendous shock the enemy has concentrated between the Piave and Brenta rivers. The Associated Press correspondent at the Italian headquarters reports, in authoritative quarters the correspondent told that the enemy forces delivered a heavy attack on the Italian line, which was repulsed. The Italian forces, and this is practically the relative strength on the two wings west of the Brenta, where Gen. Pershing's forces are holding the line.

These fluctuations are marked by the bloodiest fighting, with the enemy reserves coming forward for three successive attacks, which were repulsed, except for one push down the coveted valley.

Just west of this main field of action the Italian First Army rushed the enemy positions near the Brenta River and in two attacks and counter attacks held the occupied ground, which was strewn with enemy corpses.

On the lower Piave the enemy forces in the bushes on the west bank back of Zenson are now placed at 700 meters, where they are being shelled by the Italian artillery, as they have tried to set up a line of machine guns across the small area they occupy.

FIGHTING LIKE TIGERS.

Italians Contest Every Foot in Poe's Manned Attack.

By the Associated Press.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 21.—The greatest mass attack which the enemy has made is in progress along the Upper Piave River at the point where it flows into the Adriatic.

Continued on Second Page.

Artists to Dance for Smoke Fund To-night

TO-NIGHT will be the greatest Greenwich Village has seen in many a moon, for the Liberal Club holds its annual autumn dance, The Blaze, in Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh street.

The affair is to be colorful and artistic, the Quetz-Arts ball of America, and the proceeds come to the SUN Tobacco Fund, a wonderful party in a wonderful cause! Go early—say about 9 o'clock—and stay till breakfast time if you wish. Read all about it on page 5.

### BRITISH PUSH ON IN CAMBRAI DRIVE; 8 GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS FAIL; PRISONERS NUMBER ABOUT 10,000

AMAZING WORK DONE BY TANKS

How the Great Steel Clad Monsters Bored Through German Lines.

CAVALRY USES SABRES

Armored Engines of Death Defied Even Point Blank Range of Howitzers.

By the Associated Press.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 22.—The British this morning were battling their way forward less than three miles west of Cambrai, after breaking into the enemy's last defense line at Anzeux and Cantelme yesterday. They were drawing in on Bourlon Wood, which dominates the entire section, including Cambrai.

British cavalry, tanks and infantry were operating along a line running from west of Cambrai to the south of that town.

Meanwhile the offensive had been successfully prosecuted on the left, and in the region of Bullecourt the German line had been pushed back considerably, by widening the salient which the British had driven into the enemy territory south and southwest of Cambrai. The attack around Bullecourt was complete success and something like 700 prisoners were captured here.

Sanguinary hand to hand fighting has taken place at many points. During the night three German counter attacks in Novelles and Rumilly were beaten off and another thrust by the enemy near Bullecourt was smashed.

The number of prisoners is increasing steadily. More than eight thousand were in the hands of the British last night and large numbers are being coming back during the early morning hours. This morning the cavalry, tanks and infantry at many points west and south of Cambrai were less than three miles from the outskirts of the town.

Back to Open Warfare.

The present battle more than any other in the western theatre has taken the savor of fighting in other wars when men struggled in the open and cavalry made killing charges against enemy troops. The British have long contended that cavalry was a thing of the past, but the mounted men have refuted this.

Field Marshal Haig has clung to his horse troops throughout the weary months of trench fighting. He believed that some day he would have a chance to use them and his judgment has been vindicated.

Field Marshal Haig's blow against the Cambrai front represents true strategy. Succession. He has called on the British to fight in the open and to make killing charges against enemy troops. The British have long contended that cavalry was a thing of the past, but the mounted men have refuted this.

Strongest Lines in West.

The Hindenburg line on the Cambrai front were the strongest the Germans had laid out in the west. The enemy considered them impregnable. The British were not only repulsed but they were protected by a deep belt of barbed wire, which it was thought that only a protracted bombardment by great concentrations of guns would cut sufficiently to allow the infantry to go through.

British tanks never have been called upon for such extensive work before, but they did it in a few hours and accomplished. The Hindenburg line was pierced absolutely on a wide front and to a greater depth than ever before.

The Associated Press correspondent inspected the main Hindenburg line near Havincourt yesterday and saw the amazing work done by the British. The British were not only repulsed but they were protected by a deep belt of barbed wire, which it was thought that only a protracted bombardment by great concentrations of guns would cut sufficiently to allow the infantry to go through.

They Escaped German Shells.

The tanks, of course, went through the Hindenburg line and under the full observation of the German artillery, and while the gunfire was weak some fire was directed on the tanks as they moved. It was interesting to follow the trail of the tanks and to see where shells had struck all about, apparently without doing any damage, for in this whole section the correspondent did not see one tank which had been knocked out.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—There is a general belief here among those familiar with military affairs that even more important things are to follow close on the heels of the great victory in the Cambrai sector. One of the most significant features of yesterday's drive was the large use of cavalry, because since the early part of the war it has been understood by military men that cavalry would be employed ultimately in large numbers to force home a thrust on a wide front, with the purpose of rolling back the Germans on both sides of the breach. Here we have a break in the "impregnable" Hindenburg line and a large force of cavalry already is operating beyond it in the open country.

All the elements in the present situation point to the probability of a determined and continuing offensive in the Cambrai sector, in which tanks, cavalry and mobile artillery will be employed in a tremendous effort to break through on a front wide enough to enable the British to wreck the communications on both sides of the advance and use a large force against the newly created German flanks.

In such an operation it would be desirable to break through the widest possible front, to enable the remaining German lines instead of permitting them to enfilade the attacking troops. It is believed that the Hindenburg main and supporting lines have been definitely cut in two and the next step in the greater strategy which made the Ypres fighting a prelude to the much more important Cambrai battle is now clear.

The Germans are rushing up their reserves with the utmost rapidity and they may be able to delay the movement somewhat, but it is known that a large force of cavalry is pouring through the breach in the German line and the precise results and objectives of this operation are not announced. This reliance is taken here to mean that the operation is to be much more important than appears on its face, possibly will determine the fate of the entire Belgian coast.

U. S. MISSION REACHES PARIS

House and Associates Will Start at Once on Big War Conferences.

MANY NOTABLES GATHER

General Pershing and Staff Welcome Delegation to French Capital.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Col. E. H. House and the members of the American mission which he heads arrived in Paris from England to-night.

Members of the French Cabinet met the members of the mission at the station in Paris. Among them were MM. Pichon, Klotz and Clemenceau, William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, and other members of the embassy, as well as Gen. Pershing, attended by a large staff.

The members of the mission have come here for work and not "for a frolic," as Col. House said. "We can come back after the war has been won," he added, "and rejoice together."

The individual members of the mission will begin immediately conferences with the various French departmental heads. When the Interallied Council begins, Col. House, with Gen. Bliss and Admiral Benson, will participate. The other members of the mission will be in consultation in the conferences on the questions of shipping, food, blockade, munitions and finance.

Paris will see gathered together one hundred or more men in public life representing the allied countries, the French, British and American military commanders in chief and chiefs of staff of the armies and navies.

PRaises British Work.

Col. House Says United States Will Profit From Example.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The change of tactics which made possible the great thrust of the British troops in France, the most successful "push" since the war began, is understood to have been along lines outlined by Gen. Pershing, commander of the American forces in France. This was stated here to-day by army officers who are familiar with the ideas Gen. Pershing expressed before leaving the United States. They even ventured the statement that the change in tactics was due to the counsel of the American commander. He was on the scene when the attack was made.

On account of the possibility of jealousy and to prevent feeling going abroad that the United States might be trying to take some of the credit from the British officers for the success of the drive War Department officials and army officers refuse to stand sponsor openly for any statement on the known ideas of Gen. Pershing.

Hitherto throughout the war it has been the invariable practice of the French and British armies on the west front to indicate clearly when a "big push" was expected by a violent artillery preparation. On some occasions this artillery preparation consisted of a violent bombardment of the enemy positions lasting some times as long as three days. As a consequence, when the infantry units were ready to go "over the top" the Germans were disposed to meet them, more than offsetting the advantage gained through the artillery preparation.

Gen. Pershing, before leaving the United States, is known to have suggested the efficacy of powerful thrusts without tipping off the German commanders in advance of the attack. He was to be launched by attempting to reduce their trenches through concentrated artillery fire.

FRANCE TO DEMONETIZE COINS.

Drastic Action Planned to Stop Practices of Hoarding.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Government has decided to demonetize certain old silver coins, says the *Matin*, to put a stop to the hoarding which is paralyzing trade. When 15,000,000 nickel coins were struck by the mint all vanished. The hoarding craze is especially prevalent in the provinces. To force out the hidden money Finance Minister Klotz plans to demonetize all silver coins bearing the effigy of Napoleon. He issued to-day a circular announcing the Government's intention and pointing out that the intrinsic value of the silver in the coin is only 87 per cent. of its nominal value.

NOT TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR.

Hyman Says He'll Stick on the Job at City Hall.

Mayor-elect Hyman asserted positively yesterday, in reply to questions, that he will not be a candidate for Governor next year.

"I intend to devote all my time and energies to the duties of Mayor for the next four years," said he. "Any man holding a public office who tries to use it as a stepping stone to reach a higher one is not going to make a success of the one he is holding. My one purpose is to serve the people. I shall devote all my time to restoring the government of the city to a sound and businesslike basis."

EX-Gov. Penobdy Near Death.

DENVER, Nov. 22.—James Hamilton Peabody, Governor of Colorado during the labor disturbances in Cripple Creek and the southern Colorado coal fields in 1903, is near death, his physicians said to-day. The former Governor, who is 65 years of age, is suffering from Bright's disease.

Gen. Byng Holds All His Positions to Total Depth of Six and a Half Miles.

BATTLE ON IN FOREST

Struggle Proceeding for Bourlon Wood, Which Dominates Cambrai.

DARING CAVALRY WORK

Troopers Take Village After Village and Sabre Operators of Machine Guns.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The magnitude of the British victory in the Cambrai sector is growing. Despite seven or eight powerful counter attacks delivered by the Germans, Gen. Byng's troops have held all the positions captured yesterday and are consolidating them. Late Wednesday night they took the village of Fontaine Notre Dame, only two and three-quarter miles from Cambrai, but to-day the Germans swarmed back into the place and recaptured it.

Definite figures as to the number of prisoners taken by the British are not yet available, but it is more than 9,000, and may exceed 10,000. A large number of guns have been taken but they have not been counted.

Although the British attacked on Tuesday and Wednesday over a front of about thirty-two miles, the greatest effort was made along the Cambrai line, nearly due west of Cambrai. Here the maximum penetration was six and a half miles. In the captured terrain there are scores of small villages and several towns from which the Germans fled in disorder when the British appeared, leaving all kinds of stores and equipment behind them.

Cavalry Play Important Role.

One of the most picturesque features of the great drive, aside from the large use made of the armored tanks, was the part played by the cavalry, which at last has come back into its own. The horsemen captured village after village, and they made advances of machine guns, cutting down with their sabres entire crews of gunners. Not since the war began have they enjoyed such mobility, and they made the villages and towns they captured into a line of battle. The chief fighting to-day was a few miles west of Cambrai, where the British are trying to take and the Germans hold the woods, which dominates the whole region. The British losses to-day are reported to be light, considerably less in total figures than the number of Germans captured.

Berlin reports this victory as a failure because, the German official statement says, the British did not break through, although it admits that a little ground beyond the German front line was lost. It adds that before and behind the German line lies the wreckage of tanks that have been shot to pieces.

French Hold All Their Gains.

In their sector in the Aisne region the French took several positions from the Germans. After the attack the British repulsed a strong counter attack which cost the Germans heavily. They are still holding all their gains.

London, which has the great victory very quietly, will celebrate it to-morrow at noon, when bells in all the churches will be rung. Flares will be flown and bonfires kindled. Mr. Lloyd George, chief director of military operations, said to-day:

"We were able to give the Germans a surprise blow at Cambrai because they had withdrawn this sector like they did along the remainder of the line in order to prevent us from taking Passchendaele. After the attack the British brought up a division from the Russian front in an effort to retake it."

"The fighting in the Cambrai operation is all in the open, enabling the cavalry to assist the tanks and infantry. There are no German defenses prepared in this sector, and the next line evidently is beyond Cambrai."

"The Ypres-Cambrai battles must be linked together, because the former made possible the latter. The men who fought at Ypres deserve as much credit for the success at Cambrai. Our operations are continuing satisfactorily."

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Germans Admit Losses Beyond First Lines.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Following are the official statements on the fighting in France:

British (day).—Moving forward north of Cantelme, yesterday evening, our troops attacked and captured the village of Fontaine Notre Dame, two and three-quarter miles southwest of Cambrai. They took a number of prisoners.

British (night).—On the southern battle front to-day has been spent in consolidating the large area over which our troops advanced during the last two days. This has been successfully carried out except at Fontaine Notre Dame, where the enemy has retaken by a counter attack.